

# 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Yokohl Mutual Water CO. INC. Report Date: 4/10/2016

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Well 01 North (main), Well 02 South (filled in), and Well 03 South,(closed down and locked off).

All the wells are within water system boundaries.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Tulare County completed source water assessments on 2002.

Our sources are considered vulnerable to historic gas stations and high density septic systems.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

6:00 PM @ 21770 Badger Hill Ave

For more information, contact: Ann Kitchenmaster

Phone: 559-786-7529

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Variances and Exemptions:** State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ )

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring

minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent.** The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

**TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/08/2013	5	ND (none detected)	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/08/2013	5	0.46	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	1/29/2013	42.5	39-46	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/29/2013	210	210	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and

						calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
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\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	1/29/2013	0.13	0.13	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1/29/2013	0.23	0.23	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	11/24/2011	3.58	3.58	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	11/20/2011	4.5	4.5	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (ppb)	1/29/2013	*600	0-1200	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	1/29/2013	21.5	0-43	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	1/29/2013	0.034	0-0.067	5.0	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

## Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Yokohl Mutual Water Company INC. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Chlorine was discontinued in 2014.

\*Well 3 tested at 1200 parts per billion (ppb) for iron in Jan. 2013, which exceeded the MCL of 3000 ppb. There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effect language for this constituent because secondary MCLs are set on the biases of aesthetics.

### **Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

<b>VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT</b>				
<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct the Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>

### **For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water**

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING  
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

<b>Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)</b>	<b>Total No. of Detections</b>	<b>Sample Dates</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

### **Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT**

#### **SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE**


<b>SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES</b>				
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

**Assessment Summary**

District Name	LPA Tulare County	District No.	84	County	Tulare
System Name	YOKOHL MUTUAL WATER CO.			System No. 5400647	
Source Name	WELL 01 - AVE 296	Source No.	001	PS Code	5400647-001
Completed by	Susan Shaw			Date	August, 2002

According to DHS records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

**Description of System and Source**

The Yokohl Mutual Water Company is a community system located in Tulare County providing water to 32 connections serving a daily population of approximately 75 individuals.

The domestic water for the Yokohl Mutual Water Company is derived from two drilled wells located at an elevation of about 455 feet above sea level. The system is in the Kaweah Groundwater sub-basin of the Tulare Basin study area of the San Joaquin Valley. The Kaweah Delta Hydrologic Area, the watershed for the source, includes approximately 463,738 acres. General land use is residential and agricultural with some commercial.

Well #1 (North) was constructed in 1959 to a depth of 96 feet and deepend in June 1987 to 136 feet. The well is equipped with a 15 hp submersible pump, a check valve, threadless sample tap, an automatic hypochlorinator and a 5,000 gallon pressure storage tank. The 12 inch steel casing goes to a depth of 85', with perforations 25' to 85'. The site is fenced and locked.

Well #3 (South), which serves as the backup well, has a manual turn on and is used if the other well goes down. It was constructed in October 1990 to a finished depth of 150 feet. The well has a 50' cement annular seal and is equipped with a 7.5 hp submersible pump. The steel casing goes to a depth of 140', with perforations 40' to 140'. There is 100 gallon pressure storage tank at this well site. A fence protects the site. Well #2 situated about 5' away was destroyed in 1990.

**Assessment Procedures**

The assessment of the source WELL 01 was conducted by the County Environmental Health office. The following sources of information were used in the assessment: water system files, County records, DHS records, GIS, previous studies, USGS, FEMA, Ag Department, and EPA data.

Procedures used to conduct the assessment include: file review, GIS, field inspection, meeting with water system, and gathering data from and meeting with other agencies and departments.

**Contents of this Assessment**

- Yes  No  Assessment Summary
- Yes  No  Vulnerability Summary
- Yes  No  Source Location Form
- Yes  No  Delineation of Water Protection Zones
- Yes  No  Physical Barrier Effectiveness Checklist
- Yes  No  Source Data Sheet
- Yes  No  Inventory of Possible Contaminating Activities
- Yes  No  Vulnerability Ranking
- Yes  No  Assessment Map

## ATTACHMENT 7

### Consumer Confidence Report

### Certification Form

*(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at  
[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name: Yokohi Mutual Water Co., Inc.

Water System Number: 54-00647

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 04-25-2016 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Anne Kitchenmaster  
Signature: Anne Kitchenmaster  
Title: Board member Sec/Treas.  
Phone Number: (559) 786-7339 Date: 04-19-2016

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: I Ann Take them And deliver in person.
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.
  - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.*